REMARKS

Applicant thanks the Examiner for her careful reading of the specification, and the opportunity to make corrections. Applicant acknowledges that claims 1 to 7 are pending in the application, that claims 5 and 6 are cancelled, and that the Office currently holds claims 1 to4 and claim 7 as rejected.

Applicant respectfully advises the Examiner that for the purpose of referencing paragraphs of the specification for amendment purposes, Applicant herein make its references to the numbered paragraphs in the version of the specification set forth in the application's publication document.

In the Drawing

The Office objects to the drawings under 37 CFR §1.83(a) stating that the second swivel member must be shown or the feature cancelled from the claims.

In response, Applicant submits that the second swivel member is shown in the drawings as reference numeral 28. Specifically, Fig. 10 shows and original claim 4 describes "a second swivel member mounted at the first end of the secondary handle." Fig. 10 also shows (and original claim 3 describes) a first swivel member 52 disposed on the hinge plate 44. The relationship between the second swivel member 28 and the first swivel connection member 52 is described in paragraph 29. Further supporting description of the first and second swivel members can be found in paragraph 10:

> [0010] The hinge plate in turn connected to the first end of the secondary handle. The connection of the secondary handle to the hinge plate was accomplished using a swivel assembly. *The swivel assembly comprised first and second swivel members connected by a swivel pivot/engagement means. The first swivel member comprised a portion of the hinge plate. The second swivel member extended from the first end of the secondary handle.* In this embodiment, the engagement means was a fastener connecting the first and second swivel members in a common plane of rotation relative to each other.

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In view of the above remarks and the amendment to claim 4, Applicant respectfully request the removal of the objection to the drawings.

35 USC §112, second paragraph

The Office rejects claim 4 under §112, second paragraph, finding insufficient antecedent basis for the recitation of "the first swivel member" in the claim.

In response, Applicant herein amends claim 4 to clearly recite antecedent basis to the recitation of "the first swivel member." Support for the amendment may be found in original claim 3 and in the disclosure at paragraph [0010]. The amendment is made for clarification purposes only, and adds no new matter to the application.

35 USC §102(b)

The Office holds claims 1-3 and 7 rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Rocha, US Patent No. 5,133,582 (the '582 patent) and by Davidson, (US Patent No. 4,050,728.

Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections, and submits that the rejections are not well taken. The Office has cited two different prior art references as §102(b) grounds for rejection for the same set of claims. The Office point to both of these references as anticipating the hinge coupling assembly of claim 1. Because the elements/limitations pointed to in each of these references as anticipating the instant hinge coupling assembly is structurally and functionally different from each other, Applicant does not know how both of these references can in fact be *prima facie* grounds for anticipation. It is not possible for both citations to support *prima facie* obviousness.

Prima Facie Obviousness

The Office has the burden of establishing a case of prima facie obviousness in order to support a rejection under 35 USC §102. The Office has not met this burden.

Prima Facie Anticipation Under §102(b): The standard for finding anticipation is one of strict identity. In *W.L. Gore & Associates v. Garlock, Inc,* 220 USPQ 303, 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the Federal Circuit stated that "[a]nticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration." However, it is not enough that the prior art reference disclose all the claimed elements in isolation. Rather, as further stated by the Federal Circuit, "[a]nticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, **arranged as in the** claim." *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984), emphasis added. "There must be **no difference** between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure, as viewed by a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention." *Scripps Clinic & Research Found. v. Genentech Inc,* 18 USPQ 2d 1001, 1010 (Fed. Cir. 1991), emphasis added.

These Federal Circuit decisions establish that a prima *facie case* of anticipation can only be supported when the Office cites:

1. a single reference
2. that teaches or enables
3. each of the claimed elements arranged as in the claim
4. as interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art.

Accordingly, if any one of these elements is not present a *prima facie* case of anticipation is not supported and rejection of the claim(s) as anticipated under §102(b) is improper. Thus even if the prior art reference includes all the elements that are claimed, if the arrangement of the claimed elements is different from the arrangement of the prior art elements, anticipation will not be present.

Failure to Establish Prima Facie Obviousness

Applicant points out that both of the cited patents each fails to establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation wherein a single reference expressly or inherently teaches or enables each of the claimed elements arranged as in the claim as interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art. Specifically, Applicant points out that the "hinge coupling

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assembly" of instant independent claim 1 is neither taught nor suggested in either of the cited references.

More specifically, the "hinge coupling assembly" of the present invention is disclosed as having both a "hinge" means and a "swivel" means. These two features are structurally and functionally different from each other in the context of the present invention. The structural and functional differences between these two features is readily distinguishable by one of ordinary skill in the art. Further, it is their combination in the "hinge coupling assembly" that enables the secondary handle to be swung or pivoted in two different planes relative to the primary handle.

Hinge Means Element

As to the present claims and disclosure's recitation of a "hinge" means, absent teaching in the disclosure otherwise, a term used in the claims is to be given its ordinary dictionary meaning. Applicant submits that the term "hinge" as used in the instant claims and disclosure is to be given its ordinary dictionary meaning: i.e., " a jointed. . . device on which a. . . swinging part turns." See Exhibit A: The American Heritage® College Dictionary, 3th Edition, 1993, Houghton Mifflin Company Pub. Also see Exhibit B: http://www.yourdictionary.com/, The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 4th Edition, 2002, Houghton Mifflin Company Pub. showing an illustration of common mechanical hinge devices. The hinge means of the present invention is structurally and functionally different from a "bushing" (see Exhibit C and Table I) and a "universal joint" (see Exhibit D and Table II).

Regarding the Rocha '582 patent reference

In contrast to the hinge coupling assembly of claim 1, the Rocha '582 patent comprises "a rotary bushing" coupling assembly. See Abstract; Figs. 3 & 3a; col. 1, lines 65-66; col. 3, lines 12-13; and claims. In further contrast, the coupling assembly of the Rocha device is specifically disclosed as allowing its primary handle to freely rotate

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through 360° in either direction relative to the device's secondary handle. See cols. 1 & 2, lines 68 -2; and col. 4, lines 11-15 & 60-64. This is not an arbitrary feature of the Rocha device, and Rocha recites specific benefits for it (col. 4, lines 25-35).

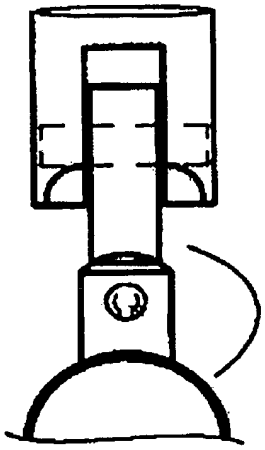
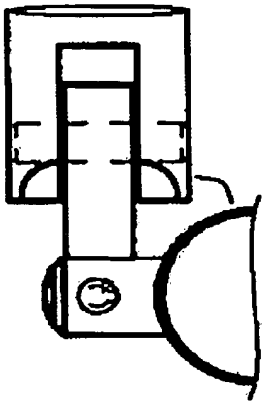
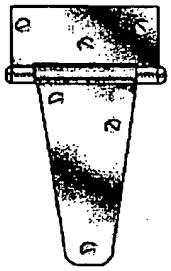
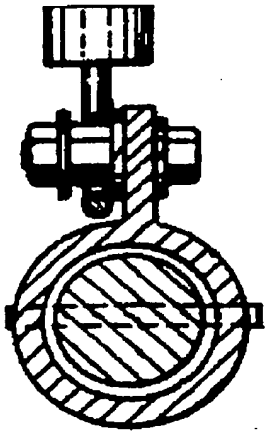
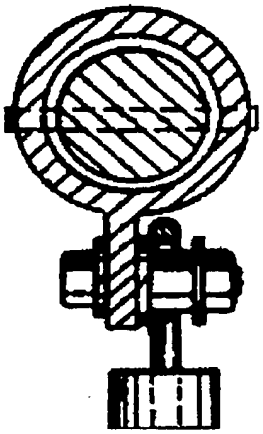
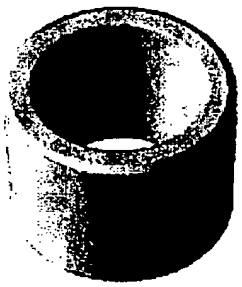
The Rocha reference does not teach or suggest the claim 1element of a "hinge coupling assembly" having a "hinge" means connected to the primary handle. Not only does the Rocha device lack a hinge means or it equivalent, the hinge means of the present invention prevents the free rotation of the primary handle relative to its secondary handle. Free rotation of the Rocha primary handle in its bushing is disclosed as essential to accomplishing the objects of the Rocha device. Therefore, the Rocha '582 reference does not teach or enable each of the claimed elements arranged as in the claim as interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art. In fact, Rocha teaches away from the hinge coupling assembly of instant claim, because the instant hinge coupling assembly cannot allow free rotation of the primary handle relative to the secondary handle, and cannot be readily adapted to do so with out changing its structure or adding features to the device as it is claimed. Hence, the Rocha '582 patent does not anticipate the present invention, and is not a proper §102(b) reference.

Applicant submits that the Rocha '582 patent reference does not disclose each elements of the claimed invention as required by the Federal Circuit. Specifically, Applicant submits that the present hinged coupling assembly is neither expressly nor inherently disclosed in the Rocha patent reference. The instant claims clearly include the element of "hinge coupling," the hinge coupling being a combination of a "hinge means" and a "swivel means." As illustrated in Table I, the Rocha '582 patent does not teach or suggest the hinge coupling assembly of the present invention, nor its equivalent. Therefore, in view of the standard for determining anticipation set forth above, the present invention is not anticipated by the Rocha '582 patent.

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Docket N0. PML-200r

TABLE I

Claim 1:		
"hinge coupling assembly" 	Rotation Limit: <180° Secondary handle cannot freely rotate relative to primary handle. 	Pictorial definition of essential features of a hinge:  NOTE: inability of tongue to freely rotate about base plate is inherent.
Rocha Device:		
"rotary bushing" 	Rotation Limit: None Secondary handle freely rotates around axis of primary handle. 	Pictorial definition of essential features of a bushing: 

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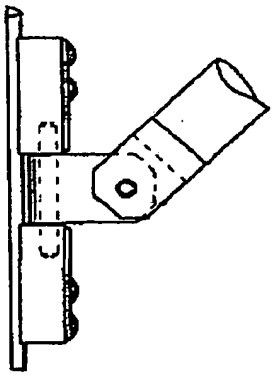
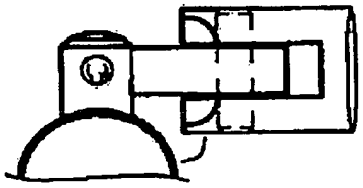
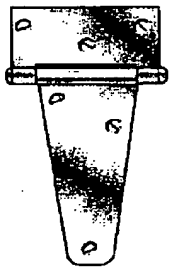
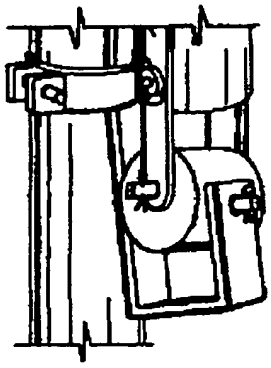
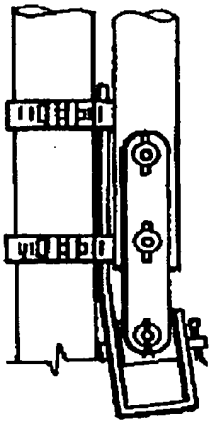
PAGE 11/20 * RCVD AT 9/29/2005 9:07:37 AM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/25 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:0041712301001 * DURATION (mm-ss):08-40

Regarding the Davidson '728 patent reference

In contrast to the hinge coupling assembly of claim 1, the Davidson '728 patent comprises "a universal joint" coupling assembly. See Abstract; Figs. 1 to 3; col. 1, lines 51-52; col. 2, lines 14, 17-18, 37, etc.; and claims. One of ordinary skill in the art knows that a universal joint and the hinge coupling of claim 1 are structurally and functionally different from each other, and would not consider the application of a universal joint in the Davidson device as equivalent to application of the hinge coupling assembly in claim 1. For example, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the universal joint coupling assembly in Davidson does not allow rotation of the secondary handle around the axis of the primary handle as does the hinge coupling assembly of the present invention. See Table II.

Applicant submits that the Davidson '728 patent reference does not teach or enables each of the claimed elements arranged as in the claim as interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, the '728 patent does not *prima facie* anticipate independent claim 1 of the present invention, and is an improper §102(b) reference.

TABLE II

Claim 1:		
"hinge coupling assembly" 	Rotation Limit: >90° Secondary handle can rotate relative to axis of primary handle. 	Pictorial definition of essential features of a hinge: 
Davidson Device:		
"universal joint" 	Rotation Limit: 0° Secondary handle **cannot** rotate relative to axis of primary handle. 	Pictorial definition of essential features of a universal joint:  NOTE: when one yoke of the joint is immobilized, rotation of the spider in line with the axis of that yoke is prevented.

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35 USC §103(a): Rejection Moot

Applicant appreciates the efforts the Examiner has made to search and argue prior art relative to the §103(a) rejection of claim 4. However, in view the above amendment and remarks regarding independent claim 1, Applicant submits that the current rejection of dependent claim 4 under §103(a) is now moot.

Applicant believes that the above amendments and remarks are fully responsive to the Office Action mailed 6 July 2005. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and removal of all rejections of claims, and that, in view of the above amendments and remarks, the application is now in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to contact the undersigned to timely resolve any minor issues that may remain in the application. Alternatively, Applicant invites the Examiner to suggest alternative claim language for Applicant's consideration, in order to facilitate timely prosecution of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

27 Sept 2005
Date

Sherman D. Pernia
Registration No. 34,404
281-335-4505

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THIRD EDITION

Exhibit A.1
10/712,873



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Exhibit A. 2
10/716,873

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hinge (hĭnj) *n.* 1.a. A jointed or flexible device that allows the turning or pivoting of a part, such as a door, on a stationary frame. b. A similar device or part. 2. A small folded paper rectangle gummed on one side, used esp. to fasten stamps in an album. 3. A point or circumstance on which subsequent events depend. — *v.* **hinged, hing•ing, hinges.** — *tr.* 1. To attach by or equip with or as if with hinges or a hinge. 2. To consider or make (something) dependent on something else; predicate. — *intr.* To be contingent on a single factor; depend. [ME. See **konk-***.]

hinge joint *n.* A joint, such as the elbow, in which a convex part of one bone fits into a concave part of another.

Hing•ham (hĭng'əm). A town of E MA on Massachusetts Bay SE of Boston. Pop. 19,821.

hin•ny (hĭn'ē) *n., pl.* **-nies.** The hybrid offspring of a male horse and a female donkey. [Alteration of Lat. *hinnus* < Gk. *gínnos, innos.*]

Hin•shel•wood (hĭn'shəl-wo͝od', -chəl-), **Sir Cyril Norman.** 1897–1967. British chemist who shared a 1956 Nobel Prize.

hint (hīnt) *n.* 1. A slight indication or intimation: *a hint of scandal.* 2.a. A brief or indirect suggestion; a tip. b. A statement conveying information in an indirect fashion; a clue. 3. A barely perceptible amount: *a hint of color.* 4. *Archaic.* An occasion; an opportunity. — *v.* **hint•ed, hint•ing, hints.** — *tr.* To indicate or make known in an indirect manner. — *intr.* To give a hint. See Syns at **suggest.** [Prob. < ME *hinten, henten,* to catch, grasp < OE *hentan.*] — **hint'er** *n.*

hin•ter•land (hĭn'tər-lănd') *n.* 1. The land next to and inland from a coast. 2.a. A region remote from urban areas; backcountry. b. A region far from metropolitan culture. [Ger. : *hinter-,* behind (< MHGer. *hinter* < OHGer. *hintar;* see **ko-***) + *Land,* land (< MHGer. *lant* < OHGer.; see **lendh-***).]

hip[1] (hĭp) *n.* 1.a. The laterally projecting prominence of the pelvis or pelvic region from the waist to the thigh. b. A homologous posterior part in quadrupeds. c. The hip joint. 2. *Archit.* The external angle formed by the meeting of two adjacent sloping sides of a roof. [ME < OE *hype.*]

hip[2] (hĭp) also **hep** (hĕp) *adj.* **hip•per, hip•pest** also **hep•per, hep•pest.** *Slang.* 1. Keenly aware of, knowledgeable about, or interested in the latest developments. 2. Cognizant; wise. 3. Very fashionable or stylish. [Perh. < Wolof *hipi, hepi,* to open one's eyes, be aware.] — **hip** *n.* & *v.* — **hip'ly** *adv.*

hip[3] (hĭp) *n.* A rose hip. [ME *hipe* < OE *heope.*]

hip[4] (hĭp) *interj.* Usu. used to begin a cheer: *Hip, hip, hooray!*

hip•bone (hĭp'bōn') *n.* Either of two large flat bones each forming one of the lateral halves of the pelvis and consisting of the fused ilium, ischium, and pubis.

hip boot *n.* A very high boot extending to the hips.

hip-hop (hĭp'hŏp') *n.* The popular culture of big-city and esp. inner-city youth, characterized by graffiti art, break dancing, and rap music. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or characteristic of this culture. [Prob. rim[2] + hop[1].]

hip-hug•gers (hĭp'hŭg'ərz) *pl.n.* Tight-fitting pants whose waistline rests at hip level.

hip joint *n.* The ball-and-socket joint formed by the head of the femur and the cup-shaped cavity of the hipbone.

Hip•par•chus[1] (hĭ-pär'kəs). d. 514 B.C. Athenian tyrant (527–514) who ruled with his brother Hippias.

Hip•par•chus[2] (hĭ-pär'kəs). fl. 2nd cent. B.C. Greek astronomer who mapped the earliest known star chart.

hipped[1] (hĭpt) *adj.* Having hips, esp. of a given kind. Often used in combination: *slim-hipped; large-hipped.*

hipped[2] (hĭpt) *adj. Slang.* Interested or preoccupied to a great degree. [Prob. < *hip,* to make aware < HIP[2].]

hipped[3] (hĭpt) *adj. Chiefly British.* Melancholy; depressed. [Shortening and alteration of HYPOCHONDRIAC.]

Hip•pi•as (hĭp'ē-əs). d. 490 B.C. Athenian tyrant (527–510) who governed with his brother Hipparchus until 514 and was exiled by the Spartans (510).

hip•pie also **hip•py** (hĭp'ē) *n., pl.* **-pies.** *Slang.* A person who rejects many of the conventional standards and customs of society, esp. one who advocates extreme liberalism. [< HIP[2].]

hip•po (hĭp'ō) *n., pl.* **-pos.** A hippopotamus.

Hip•po (hĭp'ō) also **Hippo Re•gi•us** (rē'jē-əs). An ancient city of NW Africa in present-day NE Algeria S of Annaba.

hip•po•cam•pus (hĭp'ə-kăm'pəs) *n., pl.* **-pi** (-pī'). *Anat.* A ridge in the floor of each lateral ventricle of the brain that consists mainly of gray matter and has a central role in memory processes. [Lat., a sea horse with a horse's forelegs and a dolphin's tail (< its shape in cross section) < Gk. *hippokampos : hippos,* horse; see **ekwo-*** + *kampos,* sea monster.] — **hip'po•cam'pal** (-pəl) *adj.*

hip•po•cras (hĭp'ə-krăs') *n.* A cordial made from spiced wine, formerly used as a medicine. [ME *ipocras* < OFr. *ypocras, hypocras* < alteration of *Hippocras,* Hippocrates.]

Hip•poc•ra•tes (hĭ-pŏk'rə-tēz'). "the Father of Medicine." 460? – 377? B.C. Greek physician who laid the foundations of modern medicine. — **Hip'po•crat'ic** (hĭp'ə-krăt'ĭk) *adj.*

Hippocratic oath *n.* An oath of ethical professional behavior sworn by many new physicians, falsely attributed to Hippocrates.

Hip•po•crene (hĭp'ə-krēn', hĭp'ō-krē'nē) *n. Gk. Myth.* A [illegible], sacred to the Muses and t. *Hippocrene* < Gk. *Hippokrēnē* (th that Pegasus's hoof cre- ntain.]

Sports. An arena for equestrian with an oval course for Greece and Rome. [Fr. < ...os < Gk. : *hippos,* horse; see **ekwo-*** + *dromos,* racecourse.]

hip•po•griff also **hip•po•gryph** (hĭp'ə-grĭf') *n. Myth.* A monster having the wings, claws, and head of a griffin and the body and hindquarters of a horse. [Fr. *hippogriffe* < Ital. *ippogrifo* : *ippo-,* horse (< Gk. *hippos;* see **ekwo-***) + *grifo,* griffin (< Lat. *grȳphus;* see GRIFFIN).]

Hip•pol•y•ta (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tə) *n. Gk. Myth.* A queen of the Amazons who was defeated by Hercules.

Hip•pol•y•tus (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-təs) *n. Gk. Myth.* A son of Hippolyta and Theseus who was killed by Poseidon.

Hip•pom•e•nes (hĭ-pŏm'ə-nēz) *n. Gk. Myth.* The suitor who tricked and thereby outran Atalanta.

hip•po•pot•a•mus (hĭp'ə-pŏt'ə-məs) *n., pl.* **-mus•es** or **-mi** (-mī'). 1. A large, chiefly aquatic African herbivorous mammal (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) having thick skin, short legs with four toes, and a broad wide-mouthed muzzle. 2. The pygmy hippopotamus. [Lat. < Gk. *hippopotamos* : *hippos,* horse; see **ekwo-*** + *potamos,* river; see **pet-***.]

Hippo Re•gi•us (rē'jē-əs). See **Hippo.**

hip•py (hĭp'ē) *n. Slang.* Var. of **hippie.**

hip roof *n.* A roof having sloping edges and sides.

hip•ster (hĭp'stər) *n. Slang.* One who is interested in the latest trends and tastes, esp. a devotee of modern jazz.

hip•ster•ism (hĭp'stə-rĭz'əm) *n. Slang.* 1. The quality or condition of being hip. 2. The lifestyle characteristic of hipsters.

hi•ra•ga•na (hĭr'ə-gä'nə) *n.* A cursive kana used for polite, informal, or casual writing. [J. : *hira,* ordinary, plain + *kana,* kana; see KANA.]

Hi•ra•ka•ta (hē'rä-kä'tä, hĕ-rä'kä-tä'). A city of S Honshu, Japan, a suburb of Osaka. Pop. 382,257.

hir•cine (hûr'sĭn', -sīn) *adj.* Of or characteristic of a goat, esp. in strong odor. [ME *hircyne* < Lat. *hircīnus* < *hircus,* goat.]

hire (hīr) *n.* **hired, hir•ing, hires.** — *tr.* 1.a. To engage the services of (a person) for a fee; employ. b. To engage the temporary use of for a fee; rent. 2. To grant the services of or the temporary use of for a fee. — *intr.* To obtain work: *hired on today.* — *n.* 1.a. The act of hiring. b. The condition or fact of being hired. 2.a. Payment for services; wages. b. Payment for the use of something. 3. *Informal.* One hired. [ME *hiren* < OE *hȳrian.*] — **hir'a•ble, hire'a•ble** *adj.* — **hir'er** *n.*

hired gun (hīrd) *n. Slang.* 1. One hired to kill another person. 2. One hired to fight for or protect another.

hired hand *n.* 1. A paid employee, esp. on a farm or ranch. 2. *Informal.* A paid employee.

hire•ling (hīr'lĭng) *n.* One who works solely for compensation, esp. one who performs tasks considered menial or offensive.

hire purchase *n. Chiefly British.* Purchase of a commodity on an installment plan.

hir•ing hall (hīr'ĭng) *n.* A union-operated placement center where jobs are allotted to applicants according to a set order.

Hi•ro•hi•to (hîr'ō-hē'tō). 1901–89. Emperor of Japan (1926–89) who advocated the Japanese government's unconditional surrender that ended World War II (1945).

Hi•ro•shi•ge (hîr'ō-shē'gā, hē'rō-shē'gē), **Ando.** 1797–1858. Japanese artist whose color woodblock prints include *Fifty-three Stages of the Tokaido* (1832).

Hi•ro•shi•ma (hĭr'ə-shē'mə, hĭ-rō'shə-mə). A city of SW Honshu, Japan, on the inland Sea W of Osaka; destroyed by U.S. forces in World War II with the first atomic bomb used in warfare (Aug. 6, 1945). Pop. 1,044,129.

hir•sute (hûr'so͞ot', hĭr'-, hər-so͞ot') *adj.* 1. Covered with hair; hairy. 2. *Bot.* Covered with stiff or coarse hairs. [Lat. *hirsutus,* hairy, bristly.] — **hir'sute'ness** *n.*

hir•sut•ism (hûr'so͞o-tĭz'əm, hĭr'-, hər-so͞o'-) *n.* Heavy growth of hair, often in abnormal distribution.

hir•u•din (hĭr-o͞o'dn, hĭr'ə-dən, -yə-) *n.* A substance extracted from the salivary glands of leeches and used as an anticoagulant. [Originally a trademark < Lat. *hirudō,* leech.]

his (hĭz) *adj.* The possessive form of he. Used as a modifier before a noun: *his boots.* — *pron.* (*used with a sing. or pl. v.*) Used to indicate the one or ones bel *can't find your hat, take his.* [ME <

His•pan•ic (hĭ-spăn'ĭk) *adj.* 1. Of o Spanish-speaking Latin America. 2 Spanish-speaking people or culture speaking person. 2. A U.S. citizen American or Spanish descent. [Lat. *H* Spain.]

Usage Note: There are a number of words denoting persons who trace their origins to a Spanish-speaking country or culture. *Hispanic* encompasses all Spanish-speaking peoples in both hemispheres and emphasizes the common denominator of language between communities that sometimes have little



Hirohito
Photographed in 1954

ă pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
âr care	o͝o took
ä father	o͞o boot
ĕ pet	ŭ cut

Exhibit A-3
6/712,873

Stress marks:
ˈ (primary);
ˌ (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk'shə-nĕr'ē)

PAGE 17/20 * RCVD AT 9/29/2005 9:07:37 AM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/25 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:0041712301001 * DURATION (mm-ss):08-40

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Search: hinge Normal GO



(click for a larger image)
hinge
left: strap hinge
right: T-hinge
Academy Artworks

hinge Listen: [hĭnj] (Pronunciation Key)
n.

1. **a.** A jointed or flexible device that allows the turning or pivoting of a part, such as a door or lid, on a stationary frame. **b.** A similar structure or part, such as one that enables the valves of a bivalve mollusk to open and close.

2. A small folded paper rectangle gummed on one side, used especially to fasten stamps in an album.

3. A point or circumstance on which subsequent events depend.

***v.* hinged, hing-ing, hing-es**
v. tr.

1. To attach by or equip with or as if with hinges or a hinge.

2. To consider or make (something) dependent on something else; predicate: *"convenient and misleading fictions for hinging an argument" (Stephen Jay Gould).*

v. intr.

To be contingent on a single factor; depend: *This plan hinges on her approval.*

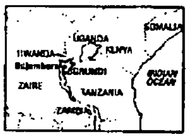
Exhibit B
10/712,873

[Middle English hange; see konk- in Indo-European roots.]

Back	Back to Search
< Hines	hinge joint >

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Burundi



burying beetle
Nicrophorus marginatus



Barbara Bush
Photographed in 1989

abrupt, intense increase; a rush. [ME *bursten* < OE *berstan*.]

bur·then (bûr′*th*ən) *n.* A burden.

bur·ton (bûr′tn) *n. Naut.* A light tackle having double or single blocks, used to hoist or tighten rigging. [?]

Bur·ton (bûr′tn). A city of SE-central MI, a suburb of Flint. Pop. 27,617.

Burton, Harold Hitz. 1888–1964. Amer. jurist; associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1945–58).

Burton, Sir Richard Francis. 1821–90. British explorer and Orientalist whose best-known work is a translation of *The Arabian Nights* (1855–88).

Burton, Robert. 1577–1640. English cleric and writer known chiefly for his *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621).

Burton upon Trent or **Burton on Trent** (trĕnt′). A borough of W-central England SSW of Derby. Pop. 48,500.

Bu·ru (bo͞or′o͞o). An island of E Indonesia in the Moluccas.

Bu·run·di (bo͞o-ro͝on′dē, -ro͞on′-). A country of E-central Africa with a coastline on Lake Tanganyika; gained independence in 1962. Cap. Buju[illegible]
di·an *adj. & n.*

bur·y (bĕr′ē) *tr.v.* **-ied, -y**
2. To place (a corpse) i
3. To conceal by or as if l
Syns at **hide**¹. 4. To occu
absorb. 5. To put an er
hatchet. To stop fighti
bhergh-¹*.] — **bur′i·er** *n.*

Bur·y (bĕr′ē). A borough of NW England NNW of Manchester; founded on the site of a Saxon settlement. Pop. 177,600.

bur·y·ing beetle (bĕr′ē-ĭng) *n.* Any of various beetles of the genus *Nicrophorus* that bury small animals on which they feed and lay their eggs.

Bury Saint Ed·munds (ĕd′məndz). A municipal borough of E-central England E of Cambridge; chartered 1606. Pop. 28,914.

bus (bŭs) *n., pl.* **bus·es** or **bus·ses. 1.** A long motor vehicle for carrying passengers, usu. along a fixed route. **2.** *Informal.* A large or ungainly automobile. **3.** A four-wheeled cart for carrying dishes in a restaurant. **4.** *Elect.* A bus bar. **5.** *Comp. Sci.* A parallel circuit that connects the major components of a computer, allowing the transfer of electric impulses from one connected component to any other. — *v.* **bused, bus·ing, bus·es** or **bussed, bus·sing, bus·ses.** — *tr.* **1.** To transport in a bus. **2.** To transport (schoolchildren) by bus to schools outside their neighborhoods, esp. for racial integration. **3.** To carry or clear (dishes) in a restaurant. — *intr.* **1.** To travel in a bus. **2.** To work busing tables. [Short for OMNIBUS.]

bus. *abbr.* Business.

bus bar *n. Elect.* A conducting bar that carries heavy currents to supply several electric circuits.

bus·boy also **bus boy** (bŭs′boi′) *n.* A male employee who assists in a restaurant, as by busing tables. [(OMNI)BUS + BOY.]

bus·by (bŭz′bē) *n., pl.* **-bies.** A tall, full-dress fur hat worn in certain guards regiments of the British army. [Poss. < the name *Busby*.]

bush¹ (bo͝osh) *n.* **1.** A low shrub with many branches. **2.** A thick growth of shrubs; a thicket. **3.a.** Land covered with dense vegetation or undergrowth. **b.** Land remote from settlement. **4.** A shaggy mass, as of hair. **5.** A fox's tail. **6.a.** *Archaic.* A clump of ivy hung outside a tavern to indicate the availability of wine inside. **b.** *Obsolete.* A tavern. — *v.* **bushed, bush·ing, bushes.** — *intr.* **1.** To grow or branch out like a bush. **2.** To extend in a bushy growth. — *tr.* To decorate, protect, or support with bushes. — *adj. Slang.* Bush-league; second-rate. [ME, partly < OE *busc*, partly < OFr. *bois*, wood (of Gmc. orig.), and partly of Scand. orig. (akin to Dan. *busk*). N., sense 3, poss. < Du. *bosch*.]

bush² (bo͝osh) *tr.v.* **bushed, bush·ing, bush·es.** To furnish or line with a bushing. [< *bush*, bushing, poss. alteration of Du. *bus*, box.]

Bush (bo͝osh), **Barbara.** b. 1925. First Lady of the U.S. (1989–93): active in promoting literacy.

Bush, George Herbert Walker. b. 1924. The 41st President of the U.S. (1989–93); previously Vice President (1981–89).

Bush, Vannevar. 1890–1974. Amer. electrical engineer who designed (1928) the differential analyzer, an early computer.

bush baby *n.* Any of several small nocturnal African primates of the genera *Galago* and *Euoticus*, having dense woolly fur, large round eyes, prominent ears, and a long tail.

bush bean *n.* **1.** A shrubby variety of the snap bean. **2.** Any upright bean plant not requiring an artificial support.

bush·buck (bo͝osh′bŭk′) *n.* An African antelope *(Tragelaphus scriptus)* having a brownish coat with white spots and twisted horns. [Transl. of Afr. *bosbok*: *bus*, bush + *bok*, buck.]

bush clover *n.* Any of various plants of the genus *Lespedeza* in the pea family, having compound leaves with three leaflets and various colored flowers.

bushed (bo͝osht) *adj. Informal.* Extremely tired; exhausted. [Poss. < Australian slang, lost in the bush.]

bush·el¹ (bo͝osh′əl) *n.* **1.a.** A unit of volume or capacity in the U.S. Customary System, used in dry measure and equal to 4 pecks, 2,150.42 cubic inches, or 35.24 liters. **b.** A unit of volume or capacity in the British Imperial System, used in dry and liquid measure and equal to 2,219.36 cubic inches or 36.37 liters. See table at **measurement. 2.** A container with the capacity of a bushel. **3.** *Informal.* A large amount; a great deal. [ME < AN *bussel*, var. of OFr. *boissiel* < *boisse*, one sixth of a bushel, of Celt. orig.]

bush·el² (bo͝osh′əl) *tr.v.* **-eled, -el·ing, -els** or **-elled, -el·ling, -els.** To alter or mend (clothing). [Prob. < Ger. *bosseln*, to do odd jobs, alteration (perh. influenced by *bosseln*, to emboss) of *basteln*, to putter.] — **bush′el·er, bush′el·ler** *n.* — **bush′el·man** (-mən) *n.*

bush honeysuckle *n.* **1.** Any of three eastern North American shrubs of the genus *Diervilla*, having opposite deciduous leaves and clusters of yellow flowers. **2.** Any of several shrubby honeysuckle plants of the genus *Lonicera*.

Bu·shi·do also **bu·shi·do** (bo͝osh′ĭ-dō′, bo͞o′shĭ-) *n.* The traditional code of the Japanese samurai, stressing honor, self-discipline, bravery, and simple living. [J. *bushidō*: *bushi*, warrior (< Chin. *wŭ shì*, knight, warrior : *wŭ*, military + *shì*, brave warrior) + *dō*, way (< Chin. *dào*).]

bush·ing (bo͝osh′ĭng) *n.* **1.** A fixed or removable cylindrical metal lining used to constrain, guide, or reduce friction. **2.** *Elect.* An insulating lining for an aperture through which a conductor passes. **3.** An adapter threaded to permit joining of pipes with different diameters. [< BUSH².]

bush jacket *n.* A long, cotton shirtlike jacket usu. with four flat pockets and a belt.

bush league *n. Baseball.* A minor league. — **bush leaguer** *n.*

bush-league (bo͝osh′lēg′) *adj.* **1.** *Baseball.* Of or belonging to a minor league. **2.** *Slang.* Inferior or unprofessional.

Bush·man (bo͝osh′mən) *n.* **1.** See **San. 2. bushman.** *Australian.* One who lives or travels in the wilderness, esp. in the outback. [Transl. of Afr. *boschjeman*.]

bush·mas·ter (bo͝osh′măs′tər) *n.* A large venomous snake *(Lachesis mutus)* of tropical America having brown and grayish markings.

Bush·nell (bo͝osh′nəl), **David.** 1742–1824. Amer. inventor who designed (1775) a self-propelled submarine.

bush pilot *n.* A person who flies a small airplane to and from areas inaccessible by other means of transportation.

bush·rang·er (bo͝osh′rān′jər) *n.* **1.** One who lives in the wilderness. **2.** *Australian.* An outlaw living in the bush.

bush·tit (bo͝osh′tĭt′) *n.* Either of two small long-tailed birds *(Psaltriparus minimus* or *P. melanotis)* of western North America having predominantly gray plumage.

bush·whack (bo͝osh′hwăk′, -wăk′) *v.* **-whacked, -whack·ing, -whacks.** — *intr.* **1.** To make one's way through thick woods by cutting away bushes and branches. **2.** To travel through or live in the woods. **3.** To fight as a guerrilla in the woods. — *tr.* To ambush. — **bush′whack′er** *n.*

bush·y (bo͝osh′ē) *adj.* **-i·er, -i·est. 1.** Overgrown with bushes. **2.** Thick and shaggy. — **bush′i·ly** *adv.* — **bush′i·ness** *n.*

busi·ness (bĭz′nĭs) *n.* **1.a.** The occupation, work, or trade in which a person is engaged. **b.** A specific occupation or pursuit. **2.** Commercial, industrial, or professional dealings. **3.** A commercial enterprise or establishment. **4.** Volume or amount of commercial trade. **5.** Commercial dealings; patronage. **6.a.** One's rightful or proper concern or interest. **b.** Something involving one personally. **7.** Serious work or endeavor: *down to business.* **8.** An affair or matter. **9.** An incidental action performed on the stage to fill a pause between lines or to provide detail. **10.** *Informal.* Verbal abuse; scolding. **11.** *Obsolete.* The condition of being busy. [ME *businesse* < *bisi*, busy. See BUSY.]

Syns: business, industry, commerce, trade, traffic. These nouns apply to forms of activity that have the objective of supplying commodities. *Business* pertains broadly to commercial, financial, and industrial activity: *decided to go into business. Industry* is the production and manufacture of goods or commodities, especially on a large scale: *the computer industry. Commerce* and *trade* refer to the exchange and distribution of goods or commodities: *interstate commerce; domestic trade. Traffic* pertains in particular to businesses engaged in the transportation of goods or passengers: *shipping traffic.* The word may also suggest illegal trade: *Traffic in stolen goods.*

business administration *n.* A college or university course of studies that offers instruction in business.

business card *n.* A small card printed or engraved with a person's name and business affiliation.

business cycle *n.* A sequence of economic activity typically marked by recession, recovery, growth, and decline.

busi·ness·like (bĭz′nĭs-līk′) *adj.* **1.** Showing or having characteristics useful in business; methodical and systematic. **2.** Purposeful; earnest. **3.** Practical; unemotional.

busi·ness·man (bĭz′nĭs-măn′) *n.* A man engaged in business. See Usage Note at **man.**

busi·ness·per·son (bĭz′nĭs-pûr′sən) *n.* One engaged in business. See Usage Note at **man.**

busi·ness·wom·an (bĭz′n
in business. See Usage N

busk·er (bŭs′kər) *n.* A st
esp. one who solicits mo
to entertain by singing a

bus·kin (bŭs′kĭn) *n.* **1.** A
soled laced half boot wo
tragedies. **b.** Tragedy, esp
edy. [Perh. alteration (inf
broisequin, small leather

bus·load (bŭs′lōd′) *n.* The
tity of cargo that a bus c

bus·man (bŭs′mən) *n.* Or

bus·man's holiday (bŭs′m
which one engages in act

Bu·so·ni (bo͞o-zō′nē, byo
1924. Italian pianist, com

buss (bŭs) *tr. & intr.v.* bu
— *n.* A kiss. [Poss. blend
and obsolete *cuss* (akin to
Sc.Gael. *bus*, lips, mouth:

bus·ses (bŭs′ĭz) *n.* Pl. of l

bust¹ (bŭst) *n.* **1.** A sculp
shoulders, and upper ches
human chest. [Fr. *buste* <
sepulchral monument.]

bust² (bŭst) *v.* **bust·ed, bu**
smash or break, esp. forc
unusable. **2.** To cause to
break or tame (a horse). 4
short of money. **5.** *Slang.* T
7. *Slang.* **a.** To place unc
— *intr.* **1.** *Slang.* **a.** To und
2. To become bankrupt or
at blackjack by exceeding
2. A state of bankruptcy.
depression. **4.** A punch; a
arrest. **b.** A raid. [Var. of

bus·tard (bŭs′tərd) *n.* Any
World game birds of the
grassy plains. [ME < bler
both < Lat. *avis tarda*: *avi*
tardus, slow.]

bust·er (bŭs′tər) *n.* **1.** One
buster. **2.** A broncobuster
4. *Informal.* Fellow; man. l

bus·ti·cate (bŭs′tĭ-kāt′)
Northern U.S. To break n
absquatulate. [BUST² + -IC

bus·tier (bo͞os-tyā′, bŭs-) *n.*
strapless woman's top, wor
attire. [Fr. < *buste*, bust. S

bus·tle¹ (bŭs′əl) *intr. & tr.*
cause to move energetically
ten noisy activity; a stir. [P
of *busk*, to prepare oneself

bus·tle² (bŭs′əl) *n.* A frame
the back of a woman's sku

Bu·sto Ar·si·zio (bo͞o′stō ä
of Milan. Pop. 76,769.

bust·y (bŭs′tē) *adj.* **-i·er, -i·**

bu·sul·fan (byo͞o-sŭl′fən) *n.*
used as an antineoplastic d
myelocytic leukemia. [Blend

bus·y (bĭz′ē) *adj.* **-i·er, -i·e**
pied. **2.** Sustaining much a
some; prying. **4.** Being in use
with detail to the point of h
ing, -ies. To make busy; occ
— **bus′i·ly** *adv.* — **bus′y·n**

bus·y·bod·y (bĭz′ē-bŏd′ē) *n.*

busy signal *n.* A series of sh
telephone when the line dial

bus·y·work (bĭz′ē-wûrk′) *n.*
but not necessarily yield pro

but (bŭt; bət *when unstressed*)
not gain but loss. **2.** Contra
happy. **3.** *Usage Problem.* U
one but she. **4.** With the exc
introduce a dependent clause
fainted. **5.** *Informal.* Withou
but it pours. **6.** *Informal.* T
no doubt but right will prev
negative or question: *There*
oppose it. **8.** If not; unless. **9.**
Problem. Except. — *adv.* **1.**
moment. **2.** Used as an inten
butan. See **ud-***.]

Usage Note: Some tradi
that *but* is a conjunction in se
read it and therefore should
form *I*. If *but* were truly a con
ree in person and nu
; *but*: *No one but I h*
rue conjunction here

Exhibit C
10/766,873

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ement. [ME *unite* < OFr. < Lat. *ūnitās* < *ūnus*, one. See oi-no-*.]

univ. *abbr.* 1. Universal. 2. Or Univ. University.

u·ni·va·lent (yōō'nə-vā'lənt) *adj.* 1. *Chem.* a. Having valence 1. b. Having only one valence. 2. *Genet.* Of or relating to an unpaired chromosome.

u·ni·valve (yōō'nə-vālv') *adj.* 1. Having a shell consisting of a single valve or piece. Used of a mollusk. 2. Composed of a single valve or piece. Used of a shell. — *n.* A univalve mollusk or shell.

u·ni·ver·sal (yōō'nə-vûr'səl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, extending to, or affecting the entire world or all within the world; worldwide. 2. Including, relating to, or affecting all members of the class or group under consideration: *the universal skepticism of philosophers.* See Syns at **general**. 3. Applicable or common to all purposes, conditions, or situations: *a universal remedy.* 4. Of or relating to the universe or cosmos; cosmic. 5. Knowledgeable about or construing all or many subjects; comprehensively broad. 6. Adapted or adjustable to many sizes or mechanical uses. 7. *Logic.* Encompassing all of the members of a class or group. Used of a proposition. — *n.* 1. *Logic.* a. A universal proposition. b. A general or abstract concept or term considered absolute or axiomatic. 2. A general or widely held principle, concept, or notion. 3. A trait or pattern of behavior characteristic of all the members of a particular culture or of all human beings. — **u'ni·ver'sal·ness** *n.*

universal coupling *n.* See **universal joint.**

universal donor *n.* A person who has group O blood and is therefore able to serve as a donor to a person of any other blood group in the ABO system.

u·ni·ver·sal·ism (yōō'nə-vûr'sə-liz'əm) *n.* 1. **Universalism.** a. *Theol.* The doctrine of universal salvation. b. Unitarian Universalism. 2. The condition of being universal; universality. 3. A universal scope or range, as of knowledge.

U·ni·ver·sal·ist (yōō'nə-vûr'sə-list) *n.* An adherent of Unitarian Universalism. — **U'ni·ver'sal·ist** *adj.*

u·ni·ver·sal·is·tic (yōō'nə-vûr'sə-lis'tik) *adj.* Universal in character or scope: *universalistic values.*

u·ni·ver·sal·i·ty (yōō'nə-vər-sal'ĭ-tē) *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. The quality, fact, or condition of being universal. 2. Universal inclusiveness in scope or range, esp. great versatility of the mind.

u·ni·ver·sal·ize (yōō'nə-vûr'sə-līz') *tr.v.* **-ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es.** To make universal; generalize. — **u'ni·ver'sal·i·za'tion** (-sə-lĭ-zā'shən) *n.*

universal joint *n* A joint or coupling that allows parts of a machine not in line with each other limited freedom of movement in any direction while transmitting rotary motion.

U·ni·ver·sal Product Code (yōō'nə-vûr'səl) *n.* A series of vertical bars of varying widths printed on consumer product packages and used esp. for computerized inventory control.

universal recipient *n.* A person who has group AB blood and is therefore able to receive blood from any other group in the ABO system.

universal set *n Math.* A set containing all elements of a problem under consideration.

universal time *n.* The mean solar time for the meridian at Greenwich, England, used as a basis for calculating time throughout most of the world.

u·ni·verse (yōō'nə-vûrs') *n.* 1. All matter and energy, including Earth, the galaxies, and all the contents of intergalactic space, regarded as a whole. 2.a. The earth together with all its inhabitants and created things. b. The human race. 3. The realm where something exists or takes place. 4. *Logic.* See **universe of discourse.** 5. *Statistics.* See **population** 5. [ME < OFr. *univers* < Lat. *ūniversum* < neut. of *ūniversus*, whole : *unus*, one; see oi-no-* + *versus*, p.part. of *vertere*, to turn; see wer-2*.]

universe of discourse *n. Logic.* A class containing all the entities referred to in a discourse or an argument.

u·ni·ver·si·ty (yōō'nə-vûr'sĭ-tē) *n., pl.* **-ties.** 1. An institution for higher learning with teaching and research facilities constituting graduate and professional schools that award master's degrees and doctorates and an undergraduate division that awards bachelor's degrees. 2. The buildings and grounds of a university. 3. The body of students and faculty of such an institution. [ME *universite* < OFr. < Med.Lat. *ūniversitās* < Lat., the whole, a corporate body < *ūniversus*, whole. See UNIVERSE.]

U·ni·ver·si·ty City (yōō'nə-vûr'sĭ-tē) *n.* A city of E MO, a suburb of St. Louis. Pop. 40,087.

University Park. A city of NE TX, a suburb surrounded by Dallas. Pop. 22,259.

u·niv·o·cal (yōō'nə-nĭv'ə-kəl) *adj.* Having only one meaning; unambiguous. — *n.* A word or term having only one meaning. [< LLat. *ūnivocus* : Lat. *unī-*, uni- + Lat. *vox, vōc-*, voice; see wekw-*.] — **u·niv'o·cal·ly** *adv.*

UNIX (yōō'nĭks). A trademark used for a computer disk operating system.

un-joint (ŭn-joint') *tr.v.* **-joint·ed, -joint·ing, -joints.** To dislocate a joint of; disjoint.

un·just (ŭn-jŭst') *adj.* 1. Violating principles of justice or fairness; unfair. 2. *Archaic.* Faithless; dishonest. — **un·just'ly** *adv.* — **un·just'ness** *n.*

un·jus·ti·fi·a·ble (ŭn-jŭs'tə-fī'ə-bəl, ŭn'jŭs-tə-fī'-) *adj.* Impossible to excuse, pardon, or justify: *took an unjustifiable risk.* — **un·jus'ti·fi'a·bly** *adv*

un·kempt (ŭn-kĕmpt') *adj.* 1.a. Not combed: *unkempt hair.* b. Not properly maintained; disorderly or untidy: *an unkempt garden.* See Syns at **sloppy.** 2. Unpolished; rude. [ME *unkemd* : *un-*, not; see un-1 + *kembed*, p.part. of *kemben*, to comb (< OE *cemban*; see gembh-*).]

un·ken·nel (ŭn-kĕn'əl) *tr.v.* **-neled, -nel·ing, -nels** or **-nelled, -nel·ling, -nels.** 1.a. To drive from a lair or den. b. To loose from a kennel. 2. To bring to light; uncover or disclose.

un·kept (ŭn-kĕpt') *adj.* 1. Unkempt: *an unkept cemetery plot.* 2. Not kept or fulfilled: *an unkept promise.*

un·kind (ŭn-kīnd') *adj.* **-er, -est.** 1. Lacking kindness; inconsiderate or unsympathetic. 2. Harsh; severe: *unkind winters.* — **un·kind'ness** *n.*

un·kind·ly (ŭn-kīnd'lē) *adj.* **-li·er, -li·est.** Not kindly; unkind. — *adv.* In an unkind manner. — **un·kind'li·ness** *n.*

un·kink (ŭn-kĭngk') *v.* **-kinked, -kink·ing, -kinks.** — *tr.* To remove kinks from; make straight. — *intr.* To become relaxed.

un·knit (ŭn-nĭt') *tr. & intr.v.* **-knit** or **-knit·ted, -knit·ting, -knits.** To unravel or undo (something knit or ned) or become unraveled or undone.

un·know·a·ble (ŭn-nō'ə-bəl) *adj.* Impossible to know, esp. being beyond human experience or understanding: *unknowable mysteries.* — **un·know'a·bil'i·ty, un·know'a·ble·ness** *n.* — **un·know'a·bly** *adv.*

un·know·ing (ŭn-nō'ĭng) *adj.* Not knowing; unaware. — **un·know'ing·ly** *adv.*

un·known (ŭn-nōn') *adj.* 1. Not known; unfamiliar: *a problem unknown earlier.* 2.a. Not identified or ascertained: *flowers from an unknown admirer.* b. Not established or verified. 3. Not well known or widely known: *an unknown artist.* — *n.* 1.a. A person or thing that is unknown. b. A person who is not well known, as to the general public: *cast an unknown in the role.* 2. *Math.* A quantity of unknown numerical value.

Un·known Soldier (ŭn'nōn') *n.* An unidentified soldier killed in war and chosen to be interred with national honors as a representative of all those who died in a war.

un·la·bored (ŭn-lā'bərd) *adj.* 1. Done with or requiring little cultivated.

ng. **-lac·es.** 1.a. To loosen . To loosen or remove the ace.

ng. **-lades.** — *tr.* 1. To unnload (a ship). — *intr.* To

ash·ing, **-lash·es.** To untie the lashing of; loose.

un·law·ful (ŭn-lô'fəl) *adj.* 1. Not lawful; illegal. 2. Contrary to accepted morality or convention; illicit. 3. Of, relating to, or being a child or children born to parents not married to each other. — **un·law'ful·ly** *adv.* — **un·law'ful·ness** *n.*

un·lay (ŭn-lā') *v.* **-laid** (-lād'), **-lay·ing, -lays.** — *tr.* To untwist the strands of (a rope). — *intr.* To untwist.

un·lead (ŭn-lĕd') *tr.v.* **-lead·ed, -lead·ing, -leads.** 1. To remove the lead from. 2. *Print.* To extricate the leads from between (lines of type).

un·lead·ed (ŭn-lĕd'ĭd) *adj.* 1. Not containing tetraethyl lead. 2. *Print.* Not spaced or separated with lead, as lines of type.

un·learn (ŭn-lûrn') *tr.v.* **-learned** also **-learnt** (-lûrnt'), **-learn·ing, -learns.** 1. To put (something learned) out of the mind; forget. 2. To undo the effect of; put aside the practice of: *tried to unlearn smoking.*

un·learn·ed (ŭn-lûr'nĭd) *adj.* 1. Not educated; ignorant or illiterate. 2. Not skilled or versed in a specified discipline. 3. (-lûrnd'). Not acquired by training or studying: *an unlearned response.* — **un·learn'ed·ly** *adv.*

un·leash (ŭn-lēsh') *tr.v.* **-leashed, -leash·ing, -leash·es.** To release or loose from or as if from a leash: *unleashed the dogs.*

un·less (ŭn-lĕs') *conj.* Except on the condition that; except under the circumstances that. — *prep.* Except for; except. [ME *unlesse*, alteration (influenced by *un-*, not) of *onlesse* : *on*, on; see on + *lesse*, less; see LESS.]

un·let·tered (ŭn-lĕt'ərd) *adj.* 1.a. Ne writing; deficient in the knowledge th b. Illiterate. 2. Having no lettering;

un·li·censed (ŭn-lī'sənst) *adj.* 1. Ha 2. Done without permission; not auth al restraint; unrestrained.

un·licked (ŭn-lĭkt') *adj. Archaic.* 1. N having proper shape or form.

un·like (ŭn-līk') *adj.* 1. Not alike; different: *For twins, they are very unlike.* 2. Not equal, as in amount. — *prep.* 1. Different from; not like: *She's unlike the rest of her family.* 2. Not typical of: *It's unlike him not to call.*

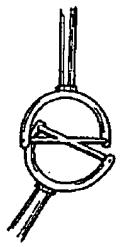
un·like·li·hood (ŭn-līk'lē-hŏŏd') *n.* 1. The state of being unlikely or improbable; improbability. 2. Something unlikely.



United Kingdom



United States



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Yoke and spider model

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a father	ōō boot

Stress marks:
' (primary);
, (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk'shə-nĕr'ē)

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